BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

XLI. NUMBER 2007.] TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

[illegible]ers of His Majesty's and the [illegible]ple Company's Civil Military [illegible]vices and the other Gentle[illegible]residency are informed that [illegible]onorable the Earl of Clare [illegible]y hold a levee at the Town [illegible]ay of his arrival.

P. M. MELVILL,
Acting Town Major.

[illegible]Y,
[illegible]y, 1831. [254]

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible] claims on the Estate of the late [illegible]ieut. General Sir Sidney Beckwith, [illegible]equested to be sent to the Comr. in [illegible]f's Office in the Fort immediately, [illegible]dressed to Captain Wilson, who will [illegible]amine and discharge them previous to [illegible] departure for England, by the first [illegible]sel.

J. A. WILSON,
Capt. M. S.

BOMBAY,
[illegible]h Jan. 1831. [2 9]

જાહેર ખબર

[illegible]ટ જનરલ સર સિદ્દની [illegible]તિલ ત્યાંસ જાણકરિતાં જે [illegible] ચિફચે હાફીસ કોટામ [illegible]યેં ઉતાવલિને કપ્તાન વો [illegible]વાચા સરનામાકરૂન પાઠ [illegible]હોર્ધનો તપાસીલ વ પગા [illegible]તો કોઠપર્યંત જે ઇંગ્લંડ [illegible]પહિલે જાઈલ ત્યાંત જા [illegible]ત્યાચે પુઢે પાઠઉન દ્યાવે [illegible]ઇ્યાનેવારિ સન ૧૮૩૧

જે યે વિલ્સન
કપ્તાન. યમ. યસ્

[illegible]VERTISEMENT.
[illegible]E SUPREME COURT.
[illegible]ASTICAL SIDE.
[illegible]r of the last Will and Tes[illegible]f GILBERT MORE, [illegible]late a Senior Merchant in the [illegible]vice of the East India Com[illegible]their Bombay Establishment,

[illegible]ATION having been made [illegible] Supreme Court of Judicature [illegible]that Probate of the last Will [illegible]ent of the said GILBERT [illegible]ire, deceased may be granted [illegible]GRANT AND ANDREW [illegible]RSON, of Bombay, Esquires, [illegible] Executors named in and [illegible] the aforesaid last Will and [illegible]reserving the rights of the [illegible]ors therein named until they [illegible]n and pray for the same; all [illegible]cerned are hereby apprized [illegible]ted this 21st day of January

C. A. WEST.
PROCTOR. [256]

[illegible]TER OFFICE.—Gentle[illegible]ng for servants are reques[illegible] Theatre, where all notes [illegible]perintendent are re[illegible] [270]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K. C. B. and late Governor and Commander in-Chief at the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to Dame Mary Beckwith of Bombay, the widow of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof; dated this 21st day of January 1831.

D. B. SMITH.
PROCTOR.

[261]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Proprietors of the Courier beg to give Notice that they have appointed Mr. George Ashburner their Editor, in the Room of Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, and that the said Mr. George Ashburner is now the only Person authorized by them to receive payment of the debts, subscriptions, and other monies due to the Concern.—Dated 20th January, 1831. [257]

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD.—A Share in this Paper, For Particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Company, who will be ready to treat with any person desirous of purchasing. [258]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. have the pleasure to announce to the public that they are authorized to dispose of the following RACE HORSES, the property of a Gentleman reducing his stud, viz.

Methodist a Nutmeg Grey rising five year, old, 14⅞ high, Rs. 2 00.

Mountebank, a Roan Grey, 6 year, old, 14 Hds. high Rs. 1000.

A Grey maiden, 6 year old, 14 1 high Rs. 1000.

A Bay maiden rising, 6 years old, 14⅛ Rs. 1500.

A Grey maiden 5 years old 14 Hds. Rs. 1000.

A Grey maiden 6 years old 13 2¼ Rs. 700

The Horses may be seen on a short notice being previously given.

Nesbit Lane, 25th Jan. 1830. [260]

NO. XI. OF THE SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear on the 1st of February.—CONTENTS.—1. Sport near Gorruckpore.—2. Road match at Bangalore.—3. Snipe Shooting in the Concan.—4. Another day with the Nuggur pack.—5. Tour by Nosing Tom.—6. Scale of weights for Whim Plates suggested.—7. On Arab Stallions by S. Y. S.—8. The Fort Adjutant's Mark.—9. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of horses and their remedies.—10. "Jactans versus Hokey Pokey," a Sporting trial, 11. Coursing Antelopes with Grey hounds.—12. The Deesa Meeting.

RACING CALENDAR.—Poonah, Surat, Hajeepore, Deesa, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Benares, and other races. [262]

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office, Bombay Calendars for 1830 and 1831..... 5 0 0
Indian Calendar for 1831..... 2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, COPPER PLATE PRINTING neatly executed on moderate terms. [263]

FOR SALE.—The Quarterly Army List corrected to the 1st October, price per copy 3 rupees. [255]

FOR SALE.—The Indian Calenda for 1831. Price 2 rupees and a half. [258]

JUST PUBLISHED

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR FOR 1831.

(CORRECTED TO THE 31ST. DEC.)

CONTENTS.—Part 1st. A Perpetual Register. Description of Bombay, illustrated with Lithographic drawings of different public buildings. Chronicle of Occurrences during the year 1830.—ALMANAC FOR 1831. Tables of the Equation of Time, Sun's Right Ascension and Declination, Latitudes and Longitudes of Ports and Places on the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts; A Polymetrical Table, Heights of the Principal Mountains and Edifices; Altitudes of Places in the Deccan; Tables of Specific Gravities, and of the value of Annuities on a single life.

Part 2d.—Regulations for the receipt and delivery of Gunpowder; Post Office, Custom House, Civil, Military, Naval, and Shipping Regulations; Regulations of the Naval Fund; Table of Precedence in India; Govt. Loan Regulations; Tables or coverting Bombay, into Sicca rupees, and vice versa; Stamp regulations Abstracts of Rules, Ordinances and Regulations of Govt.; Tables of Coins, Weights and Measures; of fees in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of Ecclesiastical fees; Miscellaneous Naval information.

Part 3d.—The Civil List, Army List, and Naval List, with Indices.

Part 4th.—List of the Governors of Bombay from 1665 to the present time, the Royal family, the King's Ministers, The Board of Controul, The Court of Directors, Governments of India and the Colonies to the Eastward of the Cape, Residents at Foreign Courts, the King's Naval Establishment in the East Indies, Supreme Court of Judicature, Court of Requests, Insolvent Debtor's Court, Police, His Majesty's Justices, Ecclesiastical Establishments, Literary Society, Education and Native Education Society, Auxiliary Bible and other Societies, Highland Society, East Indian Amelioration Fund, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, African Society; Royal Asiatic Society; List of Merchant Ships, Account of Insurance and Laudable Societies—Company's Agents at home and abroad—Houses of Agency, Rates of Merchants and Agent's commission, Warehouse Rent, Assistants in Public Offices, European Inhabitants.

APPENDIX.

Births, Marriages and Deaths; Arrivals and Departures in 1830.

PRICE 5 RUPEES, STITCHED AND COVERED.

PLAN TO THE ISLAND.

A Plan of the island, with references to upwards of a hundred residences may be obtained at the Courier Office. *Price One Rupee.* [268]

For Freight and Passage to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

THE ship CHARLES KERR, of 550 tons, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. This Ship is expected early in Feb. and will be dispatched in all March. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. [265]

Passage to Liverpool.

TO Sail the first week of February. The fast sailing ship, LADY DOUGLAS, of 400 tons. W. RAMSAY, Commander, carries a Surgeon. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO. where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 25th January, 1831. [266]

Passage to the Clyde.

THE fine new brig, JEAN, of 280 tons, Captain ALEX. FINLAY. Has good accommodations for 2 or 3 Passengers, and will be despatched in all January. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 25th January, 1831. [267]

For Passage to London or the Cape of Good Hope.

THE teak built ship TRIUMPH, 600 tons, THOMAS GREEN, commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 1st February, touching for Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

Apply to Captain GREEN at the Office of P. STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 25th January, 1831. [264]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 1st January, 1831.

No. 33. Lieutenant C. J. Curtis of the 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills for the benefit of his health.

No. 34. The following Alterations and Promotions will take place.

INFANTRY.

Adjustment of Rank.

Colonel D. Campbell having died on the 7th July 1830. his Commission of Colonel to be cancelled, and Lieut. Colonel F. D. Ballantine to be Col[illegible]ice Hough deceased.—Date of Rank 15th [illegible], 1830.

[illegible]olonel J. Shirreff to take rank, vice [illegible]d.—8th July 1830.

Promotions.

[illegible] Dunsterville to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Ballantine promoted.—15th December 1830.

LEFT WING EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Adjustment of Rank.

Major J. Little, and Captain W. Burnett to take rank in Succession to Shirreff promoted.—Date of Rank 8th July 1830.

Lieutenant C. R. Hogg to be admitted on the effective strength, from the 8th July 1830, vice Burnet promoted.

1ST OR GRENADIER REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Promotion.

Captain A. Morse to be Major, and Lieut. T. Donnelly to be Captain in Succession to Dunsterville promoted.—Date of Rank 15th Dec. 1830.

Supernumerary Lieut. B. H. Crockett to be on the effective strength from the 15th December 1830. vice Donnelly promoted.

Bombay Castle, 21st January, 1831.

No. 35. Charles Norris, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government having returned to the Presidency will resume charge of the duties of Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 22d January, 1831.

No. 36. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a Resolution in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon A. Gibson to act for Assistant Surgeon Robson, as Vaccinator in the Conkan, and Assistant Surgeon W. Arding to Supply Mr. Gibson's place as acting Vaccinator in the N. W. D. of Guzerat during the absence of Dr. Crawford.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS.
Sect. to Gov.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Sir Edward Paget	Bourchier....	Do.....	25 Jan.
Charles Kerr...	Brodie	Do.....	in March.
Upton Castle,..	Duggan	London ...	15 Feb.
Bolton	Clarkson	London..	in March.
Jean.....	Finlay	Clyde.....	all Jan.
Triumph	Green.....	London and Cape.	31st Jan.
Morning Star ..	Adlee	London	
Cleveland.....	Havelock	Liverpool and Cape.	

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.
Charles Kerr, Bolton, Brunswick, Cleveland.

EXCHANG[illegible].

On London 6 months sight at 1 | [illegible]a 1 | 9¾
Calcutta 30 days 107 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 140 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 109 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 111 Do. Do. Do.
Present 5 per Cent 106¼ Do. Do. Do.

NOTICE.

All advertisers in the COURIER *are urgently entreated to send their advertisements before 12 o'clock on the day previous to that of publication.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to the complaints of "A looker on" regarding the mistakes in our Racing news, we can only say, that we have again looked at the communication relating to the Leesa races, and must beg leave in our own defence to observe that some of the names were so very illegible, that they defied every effort which we made to decipher them, altho' upon the whole the rest of the communication was tolerably well written. As it is a subject of such importance to persons connected with the turf we would suggest the expediency of a little more attention in future, being given to these particulars.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1831.

From the Madras Government Gazette extraordinary of January 11th, we have made copious extracts of European news, received by the Wellington, Captain Evans, which sailed from the Isle of Wight, on the 7th, bringing London Papers of the 2d September.

Passengers—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Capella; Miss Briggs, Miss C. Briggs,; Colonels Smith, and Briggs; J. F. Thomas, Esq.; Major Moncrieff;——Williams, Esq. Lts. Brady, and Turnour; Messrs. Ottley, Cazalett, Kinhead, Balmain, Maclean, Selby, Beadmore, Caulfield and Seagrew.

The leading topics of interest, relate to the efforts which the Spanish constitutionalists are making both in London and the Peninsula [illegible] the overthrow of Ferdinand's Government [illegible] individual, it appears, had retired [illegible] curiel in the greatest alarm notwith[illegible] strong garrison of Madrid w[illegible] augmented to 16,000 men.

In Brussels as well as Bruges strong revolutionary symptoms had appeared, and the whole of Belgium seems to be on the eve of some violent convulsion. The English from all quarters of the country were flying towards home, and there was a total stop to trade of any description.

FRANCE.

Paris, Monday, Aug. 30.

(FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER, AUG. 30.

The grand review of the National Guards by the King, which took place in the Champ de Mars yesterday, was highly favoured by one of the finest days that could have been desired for such an occasion, the heat of the [illegible] delightfully tempered by a refreshin[illegible]. The preparations for a festival th[illegible] called a national one, began a[illegible] the morning, and the enthu[illegible] corps for whom the honours of the day were destined, was heightened by the recollection of the affront offered to them on the day after their last review, when Charles the Tenth pronounced the dissolution of the citizen-force to whom at a former period he stated that "the safeguard and maintenance of the Charter was entrusted." Each individual of this noble corps to whom France is indebted for the recovery of her liberty and the restoration of her peace and security was anxious to contribute to the splendour of the occasion, and hence from the hour of daybreak, activity prevailed in every quarter to obtain the perfect compliment of uniform and equipments which would fit the troops to receive from the hands of the Sovereign of the people's choice those standards which were at once the badge of honour and the pledge of confidence. The twelve legions, led by their respective officers, and headed by their sappers, drums, and bands, arrived in the Champ de Mars at noon, and drew up on three sides of the ground, leaving the space next the Ecole Militaire open, and between each line the space necessary for the King to pass. At the same hour the thirteenth or cavalry legion of the National guards proceeded to the Palais Royale, to receive and escort his Majesty to the field; two squadrons drew up in the Rue de Charters, and the remainder of the legion in the Court of the Palace. At half-past twelve a salute of 21 Guns, fired by the cannon of the Hotel de Invalides, announced the departure of the King. His Majesty, in the uniform of the National Guards, was on horseback, attended by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, Marshals the Dukes de Treviso, de Reggio, and Corregliano, Marquis Maison, Count Jourdan, and Count Molitor, and a numerous body of General officers who formed his staff, a part of the thirteenth Regiment preceding, and the rest following the *cortege*. Along the whole line of road the King was greeted with reiterated and enthusiastic acclamations. Upon reaching the gate of the Champ de Mars his Majesty was received by General Lafayette, Commander in Chief of the National Guards, accompanied by his Staff, the Cavalry Legion drawing up at the side of the gate, and afterwards taking their station at the extremity of the field next to the bridge. The King alighted, and taking his seat on a Throne, raised under a tent in front of the Ecole Militaire, and facing which were stationed deputations of the thirteen Legions, comprising an equal number of Officers, Sub-officers, and Privates, he addressed them in the following terms:—"Comrades! it is with pleasure that I entrust these standards to your keeping, and with peculiar satisfaction that I place them in your hands, through those of him who forty years ago was at the head of your fathers in this same place. These colours marked the dawn of liberty among us. The sight of them recalls to my mind with delight my first essay in arms. Symbols of victory over the enemies of the state, let them be at the same time at home the safe-guard of public order and of liberty! Let these glorious colours, entrusted to your patriotism and fidelity, be ever our rallying ensign—*Vive la France!*" His Majesty then delivered four colours for each legion into the hands of General Lafayette, who pronounced the formula of the oath for each deputation, when the Chiefs of Legions, the Chiefs of Battalions, and the Members of the Deputations, lifted up the right hand and said, *Je le jure.* General Lafayette then delivered the colours to each deputation, who carried them to the fronts of their legions, and when all the detachments had taken their places, the Colonels administered the oath of their respective legions, and thirteen guns were fired in honour of the thirteen legions. At this signal the bands struck up and the troops presented arms. The colours having been delivered, the King proceeded to the review, passing along the front of each battalion, the Colonel of each legion and the Chiefs of battalions accompanying his Majesty. The King then returned towards the front of the Ecole Militaire, and the National Guards filed off before him, the cavalry passing after the infantry. Deputations from the National Guards of several other towns having expressed a desire to participate in the honors of the review, had a station assigned them on the right of the first legion. The review being terminated, his Majesty, attended as at his arrival, returned to the Palais Royal. The Queen [illegible]panied by the young Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, occupied a pavilion [illegible]been erected for the occasion. The [illegible]ds were in excellent order, and [illegible]t brilliant and martial spectacle, computed at 40,000 strong, [illegible]and equipped. The rising [illegible]the Champ de Mars, the open space at the extremity the bridge, and the heights of Chaillot, were covered with a dense mass of spectators, forming a multitude which sets all calculation of numbers at defiance; and who, during the delivery of the colours, and repeatedly in the course of the review, rent the air with shouts of *Vive le Roi*! Till the close of the review Paris did not seem to be longer the capital of the kingdom, from the absence of all noise and bustle, and the comparative desertion of the streets.

BELGIUM.

The news from Brussels continues unsatisfactory. If the King of the Netherlands does not smite with a vigorous arm this insurrection, the consequences may be serious for him and for Europe. Of all others Brussels is the last place which ought to be the theatre of discontent; but prosperity begets ingratitude and insolence. Favoured by the special care of the Government and its wise laws, no city of the world can perhaps give a second example of a prosperity so constant and so celebrated as Brussels. Since the peace which placed it under the sway of the House of Orange, it has increased probably one-third in the number of Houses, and at least equally in its commerce. Thousands of persons from all parts—from England—the emigrants of easy means from Spain and Portugal—and latterly, numbers of Frenchmen of property, fleeting from the recent change, or dubious of their consequences, have there sought an asylum. To the first description of persons it presented an agreeable and commodious place of resort—to the last it combined, with other recommendations, that of perfect security. The charm which attracked them all to it is now broken, and the turbulence of the people of Brussels will receive its due reward, by turning that charming City into a desert. Is there any one with the folly to conceive, their grievances other than imaginary? Let him read their history, ancient and modern. They were just the same impatient, discontented race under Austria—The French Republic—the gentle sway of Napoleon, as under the Nassau family. They have yet to present any ten years of their annals free from discord and civil strife.

SPAIN.

There is nothing from Spain of any moment, but shoals of Spaniards are daily arriving there. Subscriptions have been opened for them, and dinners got up, at which the guests are invited, and expected to contribute a few pieces in aid of the general fund for equipping the refugees. A friend of mine was present at one of these dinners, arranged by a lady a few days ago. The poorer Spaniards are supplied and equipped quite in a *petit-maitre* style. One, whom I remember in a very plain costume a short time ago, I lately met, decked out in a most fashionable manner, with elegant silk waiscoat, surtout embroidered, &c. The Government grants passports for the frontiers, to all who ask, and a mass of discontent, revolution, and irritation will thus be congregated in a very short time at the foot of the Pyrennees. A friend of mine counted fourteen upon and in one of the Bordeaux coaches alone, on Friday evening last, of which ten were planted on the top, where the luggage is usually placed. Lafayette is said not to interfere; but, after his indiscreet observations to the Belgian exiles one is apt to doubt him. Probably he has had a hint given him that he may compromise the Government without more caution.—*Morning Post.*

"BRUGES, AUG. 31—"This city has been the scene of considerable confusion but tranquility is again restored. On the night of the 28th, 29th, eighteen desperate malefactors, having succeeded in overpowering the turnkeys and sentries at the prison, effected their escape. In consequence of this evasion, the whole of the Marechausse were sent in pursuit. Taking advantage of this, together with the absence of a battalion of infantry which had marched to Malines, a number of boys and eventually a large body of the lowest class of workmen (instigated by persons of a different class), congregated in one of the extreme quarters of the city. At first they contented themselves with parading the streets to the cries of 'a bas van Maanen—Vive la Liberié—and vive Potter,' until, finding themselves unopposed either by the military or police, and their number augmented to some thousands, they proceeded to acts of violence; maltreating passengers, plundering shops, breaking windows, and attacking houses—particularly that of Monsiur Van Slingeon, President of the civil Tribunal, an ex-deputy and anti-liberal, who it appears has rendered himself conspicuous on several occasions as an enemy of Potter and a friend to the Ministry. This individual's house was pillaged, and burned to the ground. Fortunately, ere this board of wretches had time to commit further mischief, the *gardes bourgeoises* were organized, and hastened to the spot. After one or two discharges of musketry, by which eight of the rioters were killed or wounded, the mob was dispersed, and all further disorder put an end to. The military took no share whatever in the affair. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the citizens for the promptitude with which they flew to arms; by their firmness and courage the most frightful disorders have been prevented, and the most dreadful consequences anticipated. It is a painful truth, that in this country, the popular movement has been accompanied by the most horrible acts of pillage and disorder: at Brussels and its vicinity the vilest excesses of plunder and arson have been perpetrated, and the sacred cause of liberty converted into a pretext for every species of crime. How different this from the noble conduct of the Parisian people.

"At Ostend every thing has been and is perfectly tranquil. The Municipality took instant measures for the preservation of order. The Gardes Communales and most respectable citizens were organized and armed. The troops were confined to their barracks, all assemblages were forbidden, and the town confided to the care of the citizens. In short, no danger is apprehended. At Antwerp there was a slight movement, which was easily repressed. The Gardes Communales are commanded by and composed of the most respectable citizens. The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick have arrived with three battalions of the Guard, from the Hague. The Princes have issued a proclamation. It says little---merely thanking the inhabitants for their good disposition and calling upon them to concert with the Governor for the further prevation of order. The Princes left Antwerp yesterday at three o'clock for Brussels we have no accounts yet of their reception.

"At Ghent all is tranquil; numerous bodies of workmen assembled yesterday apparently more attracted by curiosity and the general effervescence than from any evil disposition; hitherto not a single over act has been committed.

"The eyes of the whole country are directed towards Brussels, or rather to the return of the deputation who have conveyed to the King the articles demanded by the commission. I annex an extract of these articles, which, though they are nearly similar to those of the Liegenis have not yet appeared in any public print. The extraordinary meeting of the states is convoked on the 13th of September, at the Hague. It is needless to say that the greatest alarm pervades the minds of all the English residents throughout this country, which alarm is increased by the ludicrous and exggerated reports propagated every moment; and indeed with such pertenacity, that people are angry when one attempts to qualify their alarms. It is true, however, that there is a complete stagnation to business and a cessation to all the change. The difficulty of procuring money is very great; this has prevented many families from leaving the country, and of course this state of things has been taken advantage of by money-dealers. I cannot determine this without calling your attention to the conduct of the British Consul at Ostend, which has excited the general animadversion and disapprobation of all the English, both here and at that place. This functionary thought proper, on Sunday night, to issue *an official written notice* to his countrymen, calling upon them to take up arms and to enroll themselves with the burgeois; and this, too, without any authority from the municipality, and without the most distant pretext for such an extraordinary measure. I shall make no comments upon this injudicious and uncalled-for step; but I hope that his Majesty's Government will take good care in future that neither the character of the British nation, which is eager to preserve the strictest neutrality, nor the lives of British subjects, shall be endangered by the illegal and inconsiderate acts of their agents.

"ARTICLES.

"No. 1. The sincere execution of the fundamental law without restriction or interpretation either by cabinet circulars, ministerial ordinances, or any other measure whatsoever.

2. "The dismissal of the obnoxious Ministry.

3. "The temporary suspension of the slaughter duties (droits d'abbatage.)

4. "A new system of election, by which the right of choosing their representatives may be more directly vested in the people.

5. "The re-establishment of trial by jury.

6. "Liberty of the press, and abolition of the censorship.

7. "A law, confirming the legal responsibility of Ministers.

8. "A law by which the residence of the High Courts of Judicature will be fixed in the southern provinces.

"9. The termination of all judicial pursuits against liberal writers, and the reversion of all condemnations for political offences.

"10. Succour to be afforded to the workmen, until they can resume their labours."—*The Times.*

Brussells Papers and private Letters to the 1st inst. have been received this morning. The papers do not contain any additional news of importance, but the following private letter is at once important and satisfactory:—

"*Brussells, Monday Evening, six o'clock.*

"The deputations to the Prince has just returned, with all that could be expected by the wishers of peace, and by those whose opinions of the King of the Netherlands and his sons accord with mine. Large concessions are made—particulars I cannot enter into. A proclamation is to appear immediately, stating more than enough to quiet the public mind, and satisfy every reasonable man."

We subjoin extracts from the papers—

(*From the Gazette des Pays Bas of Sept.* 1.)

"*Brussels, Aug.* 21—"Their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Orange and Frederick of the Netherlands have arrived at Vilvorde; they have already received there several of the principal inhabitants and members of the Chief Authorities of this city. The *Journal of Antwerp* contains the following:—

"'We WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, and FREDERICK, Prince of the Netherlands.

"'Having arrived in this city, according to the orders of his Majesty, in order to consider of the means of doing what may effectually contribute to the good that may be brought about in a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, by taking every [illegible]sures best calcu[illegible]all po[illegible]

proper to begin by expressing, in the na[illegible] Majesty, the satisfaction which he has [illegible]from the union and success with which [illegible]people of Antwerp were directed, and mai[illegible]hat order and tranquillity which some [illegible]strangers to the city of Antwerp, had end[illegible]d to disturb.

"'After this first expression of the se[illegible] which animate us, since we have be[illegible] so many civil and Military fun[illegible]nany proprietors, so many mer[illegible]facturers, and fathers of families [illegible]qually admirable for their devote[illegible] interested in the maintenance [illegible] which we enjoy here,—we have [illegible] particular attention to all the [illegible]dopted, in order not to prolong [illegible]he fatigues and the want of res[illegible] not easily compensated by th[illegible] can be taken when the occupa[illegible]merce or other duties absorb alm[illegible] moments of the day. In consequence, [illegible]he powers with which we are invest[illegible] King, it has appeared to us a ve[illegible] task to endeavour to reconcile the me[illegible] dispensable for the safety of a fortifi[illegible] and usual in circumstances so important[illegible] those which we are permitted to take in co[illegible]quence of the confidence which we have in [illegible] fathers of families of all classes, and the co[illegible]duct hitherto followed by the civil authoritie[illegible] of the province of Antwerp. In consequen[illegible] we have resolved on the following measures.

"'1. The measures to be concerted betwee[illegible] the General commanding the 4th military division of the Kingdom, and the civil and local authorities of the province and city of Antwerp sha[illegible] be submitted to an extraordinary comm[illegible]

"'2. Lieutenant General Baron Cha[illegible] Governor of the Province, and the Bu[illegible]ter of Antwerp, are appointed Member[illegible] commission. The chief of the staff [illegible] Commander in Chief as Secretary to[illegible] mission.

"'3. The subjects to be treat[illegible] commision shall be proposed by Lieu[illegible]neral Baron Chasse, Commander of [illegible] division, who, on occasions which ad[illegible] delay, may, on his own responsibility, [illegible] him the execution of such measures as [illegible] pensible."

"'4. These presents make no chan[illegible] dispositions reserved to the superior a[illegible] by the laws and regulations.

"'5. The publication of these prese[illegible] be made known to the public, and the [illegible] of the above named commission, by th[illegible] nor of the province of Antwerp.

(Signed) "WILLIAM, Prince of Oran[illegible]

"'FREDERICK, Prince of [illegible]therlands.

"'A true copy.

"'The Governor of the Province of A[illegible]

"'VANDE POSSE,

"'Done at Antwerp, 30th August, 1[illegible]

It is stated that Ambassadors are [illegible] of proceeding to all the Courts to w[illegible] cession of Louis Philip has not yet be[illegible] announced, and the following a[illegible] for this purpose are enumerated by [illegible] *Des* [*debats*—viz. the Duke of M[illegible] Madrid; the Moskwa, for Stockh[illegible] penhagen; General Valaze, to the H[illegible] Anatole de Montesquieu, to Rome[illegible] the Marquis de Prastin, son-in-la[illegible] Sebastiani, to Turin, Modena, [illegible] Florence; the Marquis de Dalma[illegible] burgh Macklenburgh-Schwerin, a[illegible] burgh-Strelitz; M. de Marmier, M[illegible] Chamber of Deputies and Colonel [illegible] leigion of the National Guard, [illegible] Baden, and Stutguard; Count Ren[illegible] son-in-law of M. de Thiars, to Dr[illegible] ver, Grand Ducal Hesse, Elector[illegible] Saxe-Weimar.

The following general memoranda [illegible] given out at the different naval stat[illegible] land:—"General Memoranda.—[illegible] Commissioners of the Admiralty [illegible] quainted me that they have rece[illegible] nication from the Earl of Aberdee[illegible] the Government of the King of [illegible] officially notified to his Majesty's G[illegible] adoption of the tricoloured flag [illegible] flag of France, the same is hereby [illegible] captains and commanders of his M[illegible] and vessels under my orders.

To the respective Captains, Comm[illegible]

—*The Times.*

The *Times* of the 2d Septem[illegible] what purports to be a Manifesto, [illegible] the Directing Junta of the Const[illegible] Spain to the Spanish Nation. [illegible] document in question occupies fi[illegible] our contemporary, the short ske[illegible] tents which we present to our re[illegible] explain the views and objects of t[illegible] whom it is said to have emanate[illegible] festo charges the King and his G[illegible] having impoverished, oppressed, [illegible] the country, and states that the[illegible] other alternative for the people th[illegible] ing against the faction which has[illegible] King to acts destructive of the h[illegible] subjects. It is asserted that one[illegible] mental principles of the ancient [illegible] kingdom, authorises Spaniards to[illegible] take up arms against the King, w[illegible] abuse the power which those la[illegible] given him only for the publ[illegible] he shall forget the obligatio[illegible] in the words of the law, of b[illegible] ful of his people's welfa[illegible] Manifesto upon th[illegible] not in Spain a m[illegible] custom than such [illegible] press despotism whe[illegible]

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erty. In many instances, it says, have the iards, acting upon that principal, dethroned King, and placed the kingly power in r hands.

he Junta however, disclaim, in the most po- terms, any wish to remove the present or to advise that in this respect former ples should be followed. Neither do they that the existing institutions of the coun- be forcibly changed, or that any de- f the national establishments should e place, being only anxious that the ple, freely united, should have the aming the institutions by which they overned. The Manifesto declared directing Junta of the Insurrection" tuted itself, for the present, a Provi- gency, on the ground that the King e power of a faction that rules him, of governing. It is enjoined that, ency shall be solemnly proclaimed out the Kingdom, and that all the autho- ivil and military, shall obey it until the Congress shall have assembled. We nformed how the Junta has been form- what are its means of enforcing the orders it issues. The Manifesto, in its present m, does not appear to us to be entitled to uch attention.

The Manifesto concludes with the following words:—

"Should despotism oblige us to have recourse to arms, that despotism must answer for the blood that is shed. May God deign to bless our enterprise; but if, in his high decrees, it should be otherwise ordained, it is better to perish with the satisfaction of having made this attempt, than to continue e in slavery and ignominy."—*Courier.*

pected that the approaching sitting ent will last till the third week in Many and weighty matters will t forward; particularly the Regency , and the arrangements of the Civil f we are not greatly misinformed, ent—or to speak more accurately, the —will see reason to be satisfied with oposed methods of disposing of both subjects. The Regency will, it is ex- be settled in a manner, which will e all reasonable objections; and vil List, especially as regards the nd diplomatic branches of expenditure, reduced with no flinching hand. Our ment is we believe, too observant not to signs of the times, and too upright not to the proper demands of the public, xpressed through honest and authentic s.—*Times.*

tiny on Board the Lowther Castle, and Inglis, East Indiamen.

y serious Mutiny broke out on board the ndiamen, during her homeward bound The ship arrived yesterday at the Ri- Canton, and ten of the ringleaders are y. Four of them were brought last he Thames Police-office. They were irons at St. Helena, and have ever n confined on board the *Kellie Castle*, as towed up the river on Tuesday. e taken out of that vessel yesterday by Mr. Evans, the chief officer of the olice, in pursuance of orders to that m the Secretary of State's Office. hers are in the *Grant*, and three in *sittart*, Hon. Company's ships, the f which vessels are hourly expected. l of the other prisoners the charges will be entered into. After doub- , the crew of the *Inglis*, in conse- having been found necessary to them, mutinied, and overpower- s; Captain Dudman, the com- logged by the men, and was com- it to their terms, until the ship Helena, when soldiers were sent l ten men were taken ashore and examination before the Governor. e afterwards consigned to the vessels d, and the depositions have been trans- this country, and are now in the hands ames Police Magistrates.

mes of the prisoners in custody are wkins, of the *Lowther Castle*, and Rose, John Jourdan, and John Lally, *glis*. They are all able seamen, and erly belonged to men of war.

ns was first placed at the bar before antine, at the Thames-police office,

istrate told the prisoner, that the nst him was for mutiny on the high ard the *Lowther Castle*, during her lewards.

bert M'Tulloch, chief Mate of the tle East Indiaman, delivered to the sundry papers and documents.

llantine inquired if the papers were tions taken at St. Helena, and whe- *wther Castle* had yet arrived.

'ullock said the *Lowther Castle* was er, and the papers produced were him at St. Helena by the Governor e.

antine ordered the prisoner to be re- til the Captain and officers attended against him.

d Jordan Lally, of the *Inglis*, were the bar, and informed by Mr. the charge against them was for d the *Inglis* during the voyage St. Helena,

s, who appeared in high spirits, delight at being released from n on board the *Kellie* een so long confined, a have a fair trial befo ury.

Mr. Ballantine told the prisoners they would again be brought up on the arrival of the witnesses against them; in the mean time, they would stand remanded in Clerkenwell prison.

Another seamen, named Huntley who was also taken out of the *Kellie Castle* was next placed at the bar. He came in that vessel from Canton, and, of course, could not have been engaged in the mutiny on board the *Lowther Castle* or *Inglis*. The nature of the charge against him did not transpire.

He was asked by the Magistrate if he would give the required information respecting some transaction which was not explained.

The prisoner said he was unable to give the information required: he knew nothing of the affair.

Mr. Ballantine told the prisoner as he refused to give the information required of him, he must be remanded until the prodution of some witnesses who would supply the necessary proof. The five prisoners were then removed in the van to Clerkenwell prison.

The first disturbance on board the *Inglis* took place on the 6th of June, off the Cape, and arose out of the refusal of Lally to obey an order. The crew took part with him, and subsequently refused to submit to martial law on board. The prisoners in custody say they were driven to an act of mutiny from the severe flogging they so often received, and the stoppage of their allowance of grog. The mutity in the *Lowther Castle* we hear, was a very slight one, and soon quelled. —*Morning Papers.*

BRIGHTON—WEDNESDAY.

Yesterday evening the King and the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Augusta, in an open carriage and four horses, with two out-riders, Prince George of Cumberland and two gentlemen in a second, and Miss Fitzclarence and two of the Ladies in waiting in a third carriage, left the Pavillion, and proceeded up St. James's-street to the East Cliff, as far as Kemptown, by the Grand Junction road; the Royal party proceeded to the Western extremity of the town, Brunswick-terrace, and returned by the Old Steine, Castle-square, North-street, the New-road, and as far as St. Peter's Church.

The Royal party continued their drive for nearly three hours before their return to the Pavilion, where a select party were invited to dinner.

The left wing of the Grenadier Guards, consisting of four companies, arrived here on Monday morning from Windsor, to do duty at the Pavilion.

His Majesty will proceed to London to-morrow morning, and return to the Pavilion to dinner.—*Herald.*

(COURT CIRCULAR.)

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by colonel Keate, one of his Equerries, reviewed the two battalions of the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, of which Regiment his Royal Highness is colonel, in Hyde-park, yesterday morning. The troops were under the command of lieutenant colonel Macdonald.

His Royal Highness attended by colonel Pratt, left town in his carriage and four about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, on a visit to their Majesties, at the Palace at Windsor. Previous to leaving town, the Duke of Sussex paid a visit to his Royal Highness, at Cambridge House.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town yesterday afternoon, from Walmer Castle, Kent: His Grace immediately proceeded to his office at the Treasury, where the Earl of Aberdeen had an interview with the noble Duke; Count Matouchevitz, the Russian Minister, had subsequently a conference with his Grace. His Excellency afterwards went to the Foreign Office, and had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen.

Lord Burghersh transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office.—*Herald.*

It is very generally expected that Lord Ponsonby will shortly leave this country on a special mission to the French Court. His Lord ship has within the last few day had frequent interviews with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount D'Assica the diplomatic Agent of Don Miguel to this country has had several long conferences with the Earl of Aberdeen, supposed to be upon the subject of the seizure of British vessels by Portugal. —*Herald.*

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Rev. James Clow, from Neilgherry.
Asst Surg. B. White, 17th N. I. from Dapoolee.
Lieut. Williamson H. M. 62 Regt. Bangalore.
Lieut. F. Williams 2d Gr. Regt. Sattarah.
Asst. Surg. Arthur West M. D. 40th Regt. Ceylon.
Lieut. Henry Stiles, European Rt. Deesa.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. G. W. White, 19th Rt. N. I, Malligaum,
Capt. H. Hancock, do. do. do.
Lieut. E. H. Hart do. do. do.
Ensign McDowell do. do. do.
" J. Tait do. do. do.
Asst. Surgeon J. Bourchier, do. do do.
Capt. Illingworth 2d Cav. Deesa.
Cornet A. Prescott, attached 2d Cav. do.
Asst. Surg. J. A. Lawrence, 12th Rt. N. I. Europe.
Major W. H. Sykes, 17th Regt N. I. do.
Asst. Surg. A. West 40th Regt. Poonah.
Major C. B. James, First Asst. Comy. Genl. do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Poona, on the 31st December last, the Lady of Lt. Col. Russell, of the Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

January 21st. The Government Yacht Telica, Mr. W. E. Daniell in charge, from Bancote, 19th Jan.

22d Barque Morning Star, G. Adlee, Master, from London, 6th Aug. Cape Good Hope 1st Nov. Columbo 6th January 1831.

Passengers—Mr. Hart Asst. Surgeon H. M. 40th

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Caroline, Triumph, Lady Douglas, Jean, Minerva, Huddersfield, Morning Star.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Sophia, Cornwallis, Sulimany, Francis Warden, Charlotte, Hormusjee Bomanjee Helen, Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh, Cumbrian, Ann, Edmonstone, Hannah, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoa, Fort William, Golconda, Hind, Glenelg, George Crutenden.

PORTUGUESE.—Brilliante.
PERSIAN.—Nasserath Shaw.
SWEDISH.—Preciosa.
ARAB.—Jadul Rahimen.
FRENCH.—La'Ernest.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Coote.
Do. Do. *Brig of War*—Tigris.

MADRAS.

In the "City" Article of the *Morning Herald* of the 2d of September, we find the following notice issued from the East India House for the reduction of the rate of interest upon India Bonds:

"The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies do hereby give notice:—

"That the present rate of interest of 3*l.* per cent, per annum, now payable upon the Bonds of the said East India Company, will cease and determine on the 31st day of March, 1831.

"That from and after the 31st day of March, 1831, such Bills will bear an interest of only 2*l.* 10s. per cent. per annum.

"The holders of such Bills will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of 2*l.* 10s. per cent per annum until the 3d day of March, 1831; and that every such Bill as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 3d day of March, 1831, shall be brought to be paid off on the 31st day of March, 1831. on which day all intercourse thereon will cease."

This notice was not regularly communicated to the Stock Market till late, but the fact of the redution in the rate of interest was announced early in the afternoon. India Bonds were sensibly affected, and fell from 82s. premium, the opening price, to 76. The total depression on the quotation obtained a short time since is 13s. The market rallied slightly before the end of the day, and the Bonds closed at from 76s. to 77s pm."

The last occasion on which the Directors of the East India Company, reduced the rate of interest on their Bonds was on the 19th of September, 1828, when a reduction from 4*l.* to 3*l.* per cent was announced.

The market for Exchequer Bills, was not in any degree influenced by the fall in India Bonds, and the premium on the former was steady at from 76 to 77."

We have given in our Supplement of this day, the "Manifesto" put forth by the Spanish Constitutionalists alluded to in our Extra of Monday. On this Document the *Times* of the 2d observes:

"It is no doubtful sign of that honourable sympathy with which the people of England regard the sufferings of the Spanish nation, that some persons have begun to express impatience at what they imagine to be an undue delay in the threatened operations of the patriots.

The individuals more zealous than discreet, who thus give way to an inconsiderate and childish disappointment, appear to have very little conception of the real views entertained by the Constitutionalists, or of the only safe and rational means by which such views can be accomplished.

If it was expected that the great body of enlightened Spaniards, who have devoted themselves to the re-establishment of their country's rights, on a just, solid, and stable footing, should break forth like a multitude of inebriated slaves, to form an insurrection whose course was to be marked by brutal, desolating fury, and its excesses to lead, through universal anarchy, to a return, (as must inevitably happen) of the despotism against which they were at first directed, the complaints now made of tardiness on the part of the Spaniards might have something like consistency to justify them. But we would suggest to those who take an interest (and what Englishman does not?) In Spanish fortunes, that a hasty and tumultuary movement is precisely that which the Government of Ferdinand would desire, because it is that which of all others must be most disastrous to those who attempted it. To gain the hearts of the Spanish nation, and to win over their conscience to a vigorous and steady co-operation in the public cause, it was requisite that the evil to be removed, and the remedy for it, should be fairly presented to the people, that the objects contemplated should clearly understand, and the means and instruments of execution deliberately adapted to their purpose. Plans of this nature are not to be forced into action in a given day or week. To be successful, or to deserve success, they must be providently and prudently conducted; their authors owe it to society to demonstrate that they fully comprehend their own motives, and have weighed the benefits for which they struggle, against the mischief, grave, though transient, of that disturbance of individual interest and enjoyments which their measures have a tendency at least, to produce.

To us, therefore, it is a matter of sincere rejoicing that no demonstration, premature and desultory, has yet been suffered by the patriots to escape them—to embarrass, by its irregularity, the direction of the general force, and to retard the consummation of the great and final purpose.

Deeply and severely shall we, at least, be disappointed, if the patrict phalanx, when it once comes flecidedly forward, does not exhibit [illegible] ance that the[illegible]

our Madrid correspondent of yesterday conceived to be the only thing wanting to the triumph of the constitutional cause. Whatever operations are undertaken, must be considered harmonious, and, as far as possible, simultaneous. On the ground it would afford us less satisfaction, than others appear to have derived from it, that "several parties of the Constitution, completely armed, have begun to show themselves in "Andalusia, singing the Hymn of Riego, and the "Tragles, and frightening the Serviles of those "districts for their lives, if we could regard such "appearances in any light than as the inevitable overflowings of a cup filled already to the brim." The day is near—perhaps very near—at hand, when the intelligence of such proceedings, forming a small branch of transactions on a far wider scale, may be music to our ears as to those of our neighbours; but the hounds ought not to throw off without the huntsman. It probably is not from Andalusia that the earliest information of military movements will be received.

Now we are of opinion that if the effort which is hoped to be at hand,—if that effort, as is fair to surmise, be in any degree coloured by the characters of those who promise their country that *it shall be made*, it already bears, we presume to say, a complexion of principle, rectitude, and *sobriety*, from the influence of which, on the cause itself, the highest good may be anticipated.

As an evidence in favour of this prospect, for the restoration of a rightful Government to Spain, we now offer to the public the "manifesto to the Spanish nation," framed by the directing constitutional Junta, a copy of which has been sent to us by some of their most distinguished fellow countrymen, and which is, by this time, as we are informed, in course of promulgation through several provinces of the Peninsula.

The manifesto will speak for itself, as to the deep reflection with which it has been meditated, the lofty spirit of patriotism in which it has been conceived, the strict regard to historical truth which breathes in every line of it, and the tone of adjuration, at once indignant, pathetic, and commanding, in which, after enumerating the crimes of Ferdinand and the wrongs of Spain, it appeals to the honour of every Spaniard to rescue his loved country from utter and intolerable degradation. It will be there seen how little of the jacobin or revolutionary genius belong to the constitutional Spaniards,—how, with the true pride of men who revere the virtues of a noble ancestry, these champions of the ancient law of Spain rest their charge against an insufferable despotism, on evidence of its being also a revolutionary and upstart usurpation, and how all the arguments and even prejudices which oppose the subversion of "legitimacy as a conservative principle," are here enlisted against the tyrants who live but to perpetrate the rule of lawless violence over an ancient constitution, providing by known and recorded safeguards for the welfare of King, nobility, and people.

We shall merely add, that this striking document has been prepared as the appeal of the Constitutional leaders, now about to act openly against Ferdinand, to their countrymen and to mankind. That the contest, if a contest should be necessary, will on the part of the Spanish nation be confided to those noble minds from which the address itself has emanated is our ardent hope and at present our firm persuasion.

The names affixed to it would justify that desire were it not premature to disclose them in this country. In the mean time we recommend to those who feel for the mighty cause now once more advancing among nations a careful study of this animating and effecting discourse; and we leave them to determine whether the deep and wholesome fountain whence it has flowed, ought to be or can be much longer cocked up by garbage from the sway of Ferdinand. It is more than probable as we have already hinted that in a very short period news will arrive of measures having been actually adopted by the Constitutionalists corresponding with the sentiment of the manifesto."—*Govt. Gaz. Jan.* 10.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday the 10th Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend F. Spring, Edward Smalley, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Agnes fourth daughter of William Molle, Esq. of Mains, Berwickshire.

On the 7th Instant, by the Rev. H. Harper, W. Elliot, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Charlotte the eldest daughter of H. Atkinson, Esq.

At St. George's Church, on the 10th Instant, by the Reverend F. Spring Charles Robert Baynes, Esq. of the Civil Service to Jane Louisa, eldest Daughter of George Moore, Esq. of the Civil Service.

DEATHS.—At Tanjore, on the 29th December 1830 the Reverend Laurits Peter Hanbroe, Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aged 39 years and 9 months.

At Jaulnah, on the 9th December 1830, Lieutenant Henry Newman, of the Madras Artillery, aged 22 years.

On the 8th January, in the house of Mrs. Mary Stanhope, at Vepery, Mrs. Elizabeth Weinertt, aged 43 years, relict of the late Mr. Alexander Weinertt, for many years resident at Bangalore.

SHIPING REPORT

ARRIVAL.—January 9, Bark Dareu Dowlo, Nacodah Hoossain Saib, from Moringa 6th January do, 10; Brig Sebastian, Captain G. Jellicoe, from Penang 31st December; do. Ship Wellington, G. Evans, from Portsmouth 2d, Isle of Wight 7th September.

DEPARTURE.—January 8, Ship Elphinstone, Captain J. W. Aldham, for London.

CALCUTTA.

Launch of the Lady Hayes.—[illegible] pretty Barque of about 320 [illegible] poop and forecastle, and el[illegible] was launched from the [illegible]nd Co. at Kidd[illegible]

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seventeen feet over all; twenty-six feet eight inches beam; five feet three inches between decks, with ten feet seven inches hold; we could not ascertain her precise draught of water. The vessel went off the stocks in a most beautiful style, amidst the cheers of numerous spectators, and was christened by Mrs. Bax, the *Lady Hayes.—Hurkaru.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES. At Calcutta, at St. Peter's Church, by the Reverend W. Proctor, M. John Hennessy, Medical Department, to Isabella, eldest Daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wad Montague.

DEATHS. At Ballygunge, on Tuesday morning, the 28th December, Frances Anne Bedell, Daughter of W. Bedell, Esq. aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

At Calcutta, on the 4th January, Mrs. Sarah Frances Roselinda Pratt, Lady of the Reverend Henry Pratt, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, aged 29 years and 10 months.

At Calcutta, on the 21st December, William Christian, a Seaman of the H. C. Ship Henry Porcher.

At Calcutta, on the 23d December, Mr. William Reed, formerly a Ship Captain, aged 33 years.

At Calcutta, on the 29th December, Miss Hannah Guard, of the European Orphan Asylum, aged 10 years and 1 month.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. January 5. None.

Departures. January 3. Arab Ship Cauder Cux, Leejo Tumbu, for Judda.

January 4. H. C. C. Ship Lady Kennaway, L. W. Moncrieff, for London.

EUROPE.

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO THE EARL OF CLARE.

On the 25th August, the Directors of the East India Company invited His Majesty's Ministers, and many other distinguished persons, to a splendid dinner, at the Albion Tavern, to celebrate the appointment of the Earl of Clare to the Presidency of Bombay. There were present, Earl Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Thempistown, Lord E. L. Gower, Lord G. Somerset, Earl of Glengall, Lord Tenterden, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Herries, Mr. Planta, the Lord Mayor, the Solicitor-General, Sir M. A. Shee, &c., the Duke of Wellington was unavoidably absent.

About 120 persons sat down to a dinner, which was served wholly upon silver.

W. Astell, Esq. M. P. presided. On his right sat the Earl of Clare, and his left the Lord Mayor.

On the removal of the cloth, after the healths of the King and Queen,

The chairman, in proposing the next, regretted the absence of the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government. It was a source of satisfaction to know, however, that the Duke of Wellington entertained the same sentiments towards the affairs of India as he had often expressed in that room. He could not omit here to express his satisfaction, that in these critical times the country should have the assistance of the noble Duke as prime Minister—(*loud cheers*) While this present Minister pursued the course they had hitherto adopted for the benefit of this country, he (the chairman) felt confident the good and great would rally round government. He concluded by proposing "the Duke of Wellington, and the rest of his Majesty's ministers."

The toast was drunk with reiterated applause.

The Earl of Rosslyn rose. He regretted that it had fallen upon him to return thanks. It was unnecessary for him to assure those around him that his Majesty's government took a deep interest in the increasing prosperity of the immense territorial possessions under the management of the East India Company. He considered it a happy circumstance that the utmost cordiality subsisted between his Majesty's government and the East India Company. It was the first, and most earnest object of ministers to co-operate with the company to forward every measure which would tend to the stability of the East India possessions, and to promote the happiness of upwards of 100 millions of people. He would not lose the opportunity of now expressing his belief that in the selection the East India Company had made of the Noble Earl, to fill the important office of governor of Bombay, that Noble Earl possessed talents to justify the conclusion that the affairs of the presidency would be conducted with zeal and fidelity, to the mutual advantage of the East-Indies and this country. The noble Lord concluded by proposing the healths of the chairman, Deputy chairman, and Directors of the East-India Company.—(*cheers.*)

Mr. Astel returned thanks.—It would be the greatest satisfaction to himself and his colleagues if their conduct merited approbation. He had now to propose a name which ought to have before received notice. It was known to his Majesty's government that the Earl of Clare had been appointed as governor of the town and port of Bombay—that day the noble Earl had taken oaths of office before the Court of Directors—(*cheers*); and he therefore, with the sanction of his Majesty, now filled the appointment. The situation was more important in consequence of the vast accession of territory the presidency had lately acquired. The noble Earl had been chosen by the Court of Directors, d he (the chairman) verily believed that the intment would add to the credit of India good of mankind. From the talent, the integrity of the Noble Earl, in the as he was of mind and body, a indulged of a brilliant career of confidence of the toast be- should give "the health of ith general and

continued cheering. Silence having been restored.

Lord Clare rose, and said he felt so much embarrassment on the occasion, that he was unable to find words to express his thoughts at the reception his name had met with He was fully impressed with the importance of the office which he had accepted, and he would zealously endeavour to do his duty—(*cheers*). To the noble Duke who presided at the head of his Majesty's Government, he (Lord Clare) was deeply indebted for his exertions in his favour. He could not help, too, expressing his delight that the noble Duke was at the head of the government at this momentous period, in the full possession of a mind fit to cope with every difficulty. In the event of another war, that noble person would be ready again to lead the armies of Great Britain to victory, or in peace continue to preside at the councils of the nation. He felt an honest pride in his appointment to the Presidency. He should endeavour to uphold the interests of the Indian Government, and on his return he trusted he should be able to give a satisfactory account of his stewardship.

The Chairman said they were honored with the presence of the President of the Board of Control. That distinguished nobleman had paid the greatest attention to the affairs of India, and had always been most anxious to serve the India Company. He should *therefore* propose "Lord Ellenborough and the Board of Control."

Lord Ellenborough was happy to receive an expression in favour of his conduct from those whom he had so long voted with. He should be always ready to exert himself to carry into effect the beneficial intentions of the legislature for improving the condition of the inhabitants of India, and protecting the prosperity of British interests.

The Chairman felt assured that, in singling out the name of his Majesty's ministers to propose as a toast, he should only be expressing the feelings of the company. The talents of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel were appreciated by all Englishmen—(*cheers*). His zeal, as head of the Home Department, was well known. Without further observations, he would propose "the health of Sir Robert Peel"—(*loud cheers*).

Sir R. Peel said he was unprepared for this compliment, and except in this instance never wished to be separated from his collegues—(*cheers.*) The kind manner in which his name was received, coming from a company as intelligent as wealthy, and as honorable as could be found in the world, and given in favour of one whose family, by dint of industry, had risen from obscurity, rendered it impossible for him, except in hacknied terms, to return thanks. He thought the East India Company could not have made a better selection than they had done in appointing the noble lord to the Presidency. He doubted not that he would do his duty, and hoped he would not have cause to regret his having left the luxuries of English society for the fatigues of office.

The health of "the Lord Mayor" was then drank, and his lordship returned thanks.

The Chairman said they were not only honoured with the representatives of civil and military service, of trade and commerce, but also with a noble lord, whose knowledge of the law commanded respect. He proposed "the health of Lord Tenterden."—(*great cheering.*)

Lord Tenterden said he was deeply sensible of the honour done him. As connected with the law, he had endeavoured to simplify the commercial law of the country, and he was glad to say much had of late years been done. He cordially thanked them.

The Chairman next proposed "the health of Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy."

Sir M. Shee was proud of the distinction. He hoped that, as the arts were first derived from the East, this country would be the means of again extending morals and liberal principles in that direction. As the arts flourished so in proportion did morality and civilization gain ground.

The next toasts were "Sir J. Malcolm and the Government of Bombay;" "and S. R. Lushington, Esq. and the Government of Madras."

The Company then retired.—*Asiatic Journal.*

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR SEPTEMBER.

Major Genl. Nugent, late of 38th foot, Paris, April 1830.

Majors Cust, 59th foot, Manchester, 3d August 1830; Shuttleworth, Royal Inv. Art.; Hathenage Hall, near Sheffield, 9th July.

Captains Dallas, 37th foot, Dublin Aug. 1830; Arthur Richard Wellesley, Rifle Brig.; Pick, H. B. Cambell's Rec. Corps, March 1830.

Lieutenants Nesbitt, 56th foot, 11th August 1830; Oakley, late 2d Vet. Bat, do.; Shepard, late 6th do, Colchester, 8th May Bell, late 9th do. 11th July; Armstrong, h. p. 32 foot, London, 29th March; Philan, h. p 89th foot, 2d Oct. 1830: Krietsck, h. p. 4th Line Ger. Leg. Hanover, 28th May 1830; Hoitmuiler, h. p. do. Hanover, 22d June,

Ensign Neill, late 1st Vet. Bat. Drumatee, Market Hill, Ireland, 21st July 1830.

Pay master Dufl, late 9th Vet. Bat, Dudingstone, North Britain, 12th May 1830.

ALGIERS.

The following letter has been received by a noble Lord high in office, from the British Consul at Algiers (R. N. St. John, Esq.):—

"*Algiers, July* 31.—"On the 28th of July two French Soldiers were poisoned in a café [illegible] marines. At the same [illegible] of insurgents attacked the gate Bab-azoun. and massacred ninteen of our soldiers. The French flew to arms, and surrounded the rebels, one of whom, through fear of death, made important disclosures. He has declared that a conspiracy has been forming for some time, and was immediately to break out—that 60,000 Bedouins from the interior were from day to day expected at the gates of Algiers, and that whilst our troops were making head against them, the Moors and Arabs of the city were to arm for the purpose of massracreing the French. The truth of these disclosures has been confirmed. A depot of arms has been discovered at the house of an inhabitant, and we are assured that 10,000 pistols were found which were destined for a renewal of the scene of the Sicilian vespers.

"On the morning of the 29th forty of the insurgents were executed. In order to intimidate the people, and prevent another rebellion, the French have turned on the city several pieces of cannon of the upper battery of the Mole, where the light house is, and which have been usually directed towards the sea.

"The General in Chief has given orders that all the little Garrison distributed in the forts rather too distant, and for whose security any fears might be entertained, should fall back on the city. The garrison of the Peninsula of Sidi Ferruch, composed in a great measure of mariners, is included among them. We have demolished the fort and levelled an entrenchment and fortifications, taken away the *chevaux-de-frize* and abandoned all the baggage. It was a question whether we should not blow up the town called Torre Chies, but after having considered that it was useful for communicating with vessels at sea, agreed to leave it standing.

"The 17th Regiment of the line which occupied a fort on the sea coast, about four leagues from the city, has been attacked by a party of between 1800 to 2000 Bedouins. After some minutes fighting, the regiment found itself forced to retreat to Algiers. We are daily expecting the attack of the 60,000 Bedouins. The column of 10,000 men moves round the heights to receive them. If this state of things should continue, no one knows what the expedition will come to. The army has already lost from 8000 to 9000 men killed and wounded. The dysentery continues to make progress amongst the land and sea troops. More than half of the crew of the ship Admiral L'Alger is attacked with it more or less severely. The season is approaching when the navy cannot be of any use to the army, from the impossibility of the ships keeping at anchor.

"On the evening of the 31st five or six Turks very richly clothed, came on board the Admiral's ship. One of them, a man of colossal stature, and of remarkable *en bon point*, appeared to be regarded with respect by the others. He was the late Minister of Finance in Algiers, and he came to demand of Vice-Admiral Duperre, what was instantly granted to him, permission to retire to a foreign country.

"A corvette and frigate of the United States of America have anchored near our Admiral's ship. It is reported that they came to be informed if it is true that the French wish to attack Tripoli, where their Consul has been insulted as well as ours. We are assured that if such should be the intention, their squadron, which is at Mahon, will combine their efforts with the vessels under M. de Rosamel. Nevertheless the French have been displeased with the conduct of the Commanders of these American Ships. They gave no salute, and, without communicating with the Admiral, they dispatched their boat on shore. The Admiral was obliged to send very quickly after them a boat, to prevent them from disembarking, and to refuse an entry to the port.

"What still more increases the unpleasent feelings of our Etat Major, is the circumstance of the American frigate being the Java, the crew of which had last year at Mahon, a quarrel, in which M. Meynard, an officer of the French brig Faune, was killed."—*Caledonian Mercury, August* 16.

ASCOT-HEATH RACES.

Although this is the second meeting in the present year, yet, being the first that has taken place in this reign, it excited a considerable degree of interest. At this very advanced period of the season, and particularly when a general election must have summoned away from the metropolis and its vicinity, nearly all the aristocracy of the country, it could hardly be expected that the attendance would be either full or fashionable. "The King's name," however, "is a tower of strength," and accordingly the knowledge that it was the intention of His Majesty and his Royal Consort to be present, attracted a much larger number of persons of rank to the heath than might have been anticipated. These, however, whom we recognized were mostly members of the upper house, with very few commoners amongst them. Along the lines there was a triple row of carriages, displaying no small portion of female beauty; but certainly very far short in that respect of the display which would have been made had the present meeting taken place, under similar auspices, at an earlier period of the year. Apparently all the families of distinction who had remained in and about London attended, as well as all those persons, of a less exalted station, who reside in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and within a reasonable distance of the course. The weather, notwithstanding a few lowering clouds which made their appearance and passed away in the morning, was [illegible] and accordi[illegible]

very much to the pleasing effect of the sc[illegible] Soon after one o'clock the Royal cavalcade m[illegible] its appearance, aad was hailed with great [illegible] light. It consisted of eight or ten carriag[illegible] headed by Lord Marlborough, on horseba[illegible] and dressed in green, and about a score of [illegible] riders. In the first carriage were their Ma[illegible] ties and the Duke of Cambridge; in the ot[illegible] were the Duke of Sussex, the Princess of [illegible] burg, the Princes George of Cumberl[illegible] George of Cambridge, all the memb[illegible] Royal Household, the Duke of Do[illegible] Duke of Richmond, &c. Their Maje[illegible] loudly cheered as they passed along, [illegible] more so when they appeared at the [illegible] the Royal Stand. The King was d[illegible] black, with a waistcoat, and the insign[illegible] Order of the Garter. The Queen wa[illegible] with great simplicity, having on a bl[illegible] bonnet, black silk frock, plain muslin [illegible] an Indian scarf. Indeed, the Court being [illegible] mourning, the Royal party did not mak[illegible] dashing personal appearance which they u[illegible] do on such accasions. Their Majes[illegible] their Royal relatives shewed themselves [illegible] deal at the windows whilst they remained o[illegible] stand, and were of great interest to the specta[illegible] below.

The first race afforded no amusement at all, nor was it anticipated that it would. The capabilities of His Majesty's horse, The Colonel, were too well known, and accordingly there was little or no betting. The race was for the Great-park Stakes of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, for 3 years old and upwards. The last three-quarters of the new mile. Only three horses started, viz.—His majesty's, the Colonel, Lord Conyngham's named Augur, and Lord Jersey's D[illegible] gani.

The Colonel came in in a canter, his op[illegible] being able to do little more than keep[illegible] sight; and one of them, Augur, which [illegible] run in another race, was pulled up [illegible] as soon as he passed the distance-post.

The second race afforded much bette[illegible] It was for His majesty's plate of 100 g[illegible] 4 years old and upwards, three miles, [illegible] Mr. Maberly's b. h. Palamon, 5 years [illegible] and the Duke of Richmond's ch. h. [illegible] Robin, 5 years old. This was a very [illegible] race: Palamon kept the lead all round, [illegible] he passed the distance post, when Roug[illegible] bin pushed alongside of him. The conte[illegible] remained doubtful for some moments, [illegible] Palamon's rider commenced using his [illegible] whilst Rough Robin's was satisfied wi[illegible] spur, which shewed that the latter fe[illegible] advantage was his; and accordingly h[illegible] by about a length. The event proved th[illegible] powers were justly appreciated, for he w[illegible] cidedly the favourite at starting.

The third race afforded better sport st[illegible] was for the sweepstakes of 10 sovereign[illegible] with 50 added by the members for Wi[illegible] the winner to be sold for 350 guineas if d[illegible] ed, &c. To start at the distance post, [illegible] once round, about two miles and a [illegible] His Majesty's Frederica, by Moses, [illegible] old, ran against Mr. Caby's Augur, [illegible] old. This was decidedly the best race [illegible] and furnished great delight to the *cogn*[illegible] At starting, Augur took the lead, and [illegible] all round until he came within a few [illegible] yards of the winning post, when Frede[illegible] alongside of him, and then commenced t[illegible] contest. Whip and spur were plied [illegible] ingly, but ultimately Frederica won by [illegible]

Immediately after the conclusion of th[illegible] the King and Royal party withdrew [illegible] greeted on their departure with ch[illegible] to those by which they were welcom[illegible] arrival. The other visitors then [illegible] their carriages were to be seen wi[illegible] wards along the different roads th[illegible] the heath. There was one short s[illegible] this time, but it did not last lon[illegible] produce any inconvenience.—*Mail*

HUMAN HORNS.—At a late [illegible] French Institution, some observation[illegible] municated by M. Cozes on the subject o[illegible] casional production of horns in the hu[illegible] ject. The number of instances of th[illegible] which have been collected amounts to [illegible] one, and some specimens of which a[illegible] deposited in the Museum of the Ac[illegible] Paris. M. Breschet cited two additi[illegible] amples of the same kind of accidental [illegible] tion in the human species. One [illegible] occurred in a woman, who had grow[illegible] her head a singular kind of horn. [illegible] used frequently to be seen about te[illegible] either at the Hospice de Perfection[illegible] the St. Louis, both of which she [illegible] habit of frequenting. M. Cloquet [illegible] that he had seen and minutely exa[illegible] individual. Not to speak it profanel[illegible] country the male sex is more apt to b[illegible] with those "accident productions," as [illegible] call them.—*London Medical Gazette*

LIBERAL PROCEEDINGS.—Two[illegible] have been published by some of the [illegible] ple, reflecting, it is said, on the *pr*[illegible] *racter* of Mr. Long Pole Wellesley. [illegible] of the independent member is a thr[illegible] bel prosecution *against all to whom* [illegible] *will attach.* Is not the liberal can[illegible] same person whose children were, [illegible] ago, taken from under his care, b[illegible] Court of Chancery, deemed him unfi[illegible] them?

"Jack's of his honor very n[illegible]
He's jealous of it to a tittle,
The reason why?—Why, ho[illegible]
Of honor had———"

How much?

[illegible]: Printed and Published [illegible] [illegible]es HENRY BENNETT, at t[illegible] [illegible]l-lane, where all com[illegible] [illegible]EDITOR, will